CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

VOL. VIII.] Charlotte, (N. C.) March 22, 1838. [NO. 390.

J. Matheson, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS!

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within six months.

Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, at the option of the Editor.

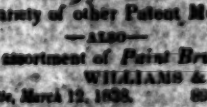
Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent. Court advertisements and Sheriff's sales 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 25 per cent. will be made from the regular rates, for advertisers by the year.

Gen.—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Aid for the Journal, and is authorized to receive subscription and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MARCH, 1838.	Rises	Sets	MOON'S PHASES.
Thursday,	5 57	6 3	
Friday,	5 56	6 4	For March, 1838.
Saturday,	5 55	6 5	h. h. m.
Sunday,	5 54	6 6	First 3 1 19 morn.
Monday,	5 53	6 8	Full 11 3 23 morn.
Tuesday,	5 52	6 9	Last 19 1 15 morn.
Wednesday	5 51	6 9	New 25 4 21 aft'n.
Thursday,	5 50	6 10	

Never too late to do Good!



THE subscribers respectfully inform the Citizens of Mecklenburg and other counties, that they have just received an additional supply of

Drugs and Medicines,

which, with the stock received in February, forms a large and general assortment, comprising every article in the *Materia Medica*. They offer them, either wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms, and wish Physicians and planters to call and examine our stock. All orders from Physicians or others will meet with prompt attention, and be faithfully received. We feel confident we can sell by them. We deem it unnecessary to mention every article, but will name a few in our list, viz:

Swaim's Panacea,

Townsend's Sarsaparilla Powders, Godfrey's Powders
Extract of Stramonium
" of Sarsaparilla, Cubebs and Copaiva,
" of Tolu,
" of Buchu,
" of Pinkroot,
Prussic Extract of Bark,
Compound Syrup of Liverwort,
Compound Cerate of Copaiva.

Pills.

Vaughan's Fever and Ague Pills,
Dr. Peters' do.
Dr. Lee's do.
Dr. Beckwith's do.
Dr. Cook's do.

Dr. Ward's *remedy for Bowel Complaint*, and a variety of other Patent Medicines.

—ALSO—

An assortment of *Paint Brushes*.

WILLIAMS & BOYD.

Charlotte, March 12, 1838. 89tf

NEW COACH MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that he has commenced the **Carriage Making Business** at his New Shop, a few doors North east of the Jail, where he is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line with neatness and dispatch. He has secured a stock of good materials and will warrant his work to stand as well as any ever made in this place. All he asks is a fair trial to ensure the encouragement of the public.

REPAIRING of all kinds done at the shortest notice.

Attached to this establishment is a *Smith Shop*, where all work in this line will be executed. He will be glad to do the Smith work for any of his friends.

MILES HILL.

Charlotte, March 24, 1838. 89tf

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, on Wednesday the 4th day of April next, at the late residence of Col. Wm. W. Lide, dec'd., the

Stock of Goods,

belonging to the dec'd., consisting of

BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Muslins, Groceries,

and various other articles, such as is kept in stores of a good quality, laid in last Fall. Terms of sale made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M.

WM. M. MAXWELL, *Adm'r.*

March 13, 1838. 91

NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs his neighbors and friends, that he has commenced Shoemaking Business again, and is ready and willing to accommodate any one in getting work done. He will work low.

ROBT. A. HUCKABY.

Millard Creek, March 13, 1838.

Money Wanted.

THE Subscribers earnestly request all persons who are indebted to them, either by Note or Account, to call and settle the same by *Cash*—*if not in full as much as they can*—*every little being of consequence.* This call is made through necessity to enable us to lay in a Spring supply of Goods. Those having old accounts and cannot settle them by *Cash*, are requested to call and close the same by Note.

We still have quite a good assortment of

Dry Goods, &c.

on hands, which we are anxious to sell, and would sell low for Cash. Those wishing to get bargains are requested to call.

A. & W. ALEXANDER.

March 9, 1838. 90tf

Beware of an Imposter!

THE Public are cautioned against a man going about the country "seeking whom he may swindle," by the name of *William Holbert*. Said Holbert says he is from Montgomery county, and pretends to be blind. He has been in my neighbourhood and by representing himself as an object of charity has been enabled to swindle a number of persons out of money and other articles. His practice is to go from house to house and represent that he had been sent by Mr. —— with a request, that as he had no change would you please let him have so and so and he would pay for it, &c. He is a most notorious liar.

P. J. WILSON.

Hopewell, Meck'g. co. N. C., March 2, 1838.

☞ Watchman insert 2 weeks.

$20 REWARD.

LOST on the 6th inst. on the Statesville road, between Col. M. W. Alexander's plantation and the Davidson College, a large calfskin *Pocket Book*, containing between 3 and 4 hundred dollars in South Carolina money, and a number of Notes and papers. The following comprise a part: one note on Joseph White for $150, of Sumpter Dist., S. C.; one note on Col. Thomas Wilder for $175; one note on Dr. Henry De Bask for $85; one note on John Ballard for $187 37½; one note on John D. Bowen for $50, besides a number of other notes, accounts and receipts. The notes are of no account to any one but myself as payment has been stopped on them. Any person delivering the said Pocket Book to me in Statesville, or leaving it at the Printing Office at Charlotte, shall receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner.

GREENBERRY H. SUMMERS.

March, 8th 1838. 89tf

A Trunk Lost.

LOST or MISLAID, on the Piedmont Line of Stages, a large round top *TRUNK*, with sealskin covering, rather white and without a label, and contained when lost, a Methodist Hymn Book, with fine blue binding, (with my name written on the first page, and bought of the Rev. J. P. Kerson,) two pair of sattinett Pantaloons, one pair blue, and the other striped, with various other articles of dress, &c. &c. I was to have left Charlotte, N. C. for Yorkville, S. C., on the morning of the 21st of September last, but was left behind, and my trunk sent on the Southern stage, and I have never heard of it since. If said trunk is lodged at any of the stage offices, those in charge will confer a great favor on me if they will have it forwarded to Charlotte, to the care of B. Oates, Esq.

N. B. The agents on the above line will please attend to this.

J. E. MOORE.

Feb. 21, 1838. 90

☞ The Georgia Journal, Milledgeville, will insert the above three times and forward account to this office for payment.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle their accounts, either by Cash or Note, as he intends to leave this country.

JOHN ROUCHE.

Feb 15, 1838. 85tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1838.

Joseph Smith vs. Brister N. C. Warwick } Original Attachment.

Levied on sundry articles of personal property, in the hands of Wm. Hunter and others, and them summoned as Garnishees.

IT is ordered by Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in April next, and then and there plead or replevy, judgment final will be entered against him.

Witness, Braley Oates, Clerk of the said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in January, A. D. 1838.

B. OATES, c. c. c.

Price adv. $5]. 90

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY BILL.

Speech of Mr. Calhoun,

OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

In Senate, February 15, 1838.—Upon the bill "to impose additional duties, as depositories, upon certain public officers, to appoint Receivers General of public money, and to regulate the safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement, of the public moneys of the U. States."

I regard this measure, which has been so much denounced, as very little more than an attempt to carry out the provisions of the joint resolutions of 1816, and the deposite act of 1836. The former provides that no notes but those of specie-paying banks shall be received in the dues of the Government, and the latter that such banks only shall be the depositories of the public revenues and fiscal agents of the Government; but it omitted to make provisions for the contingency of a general suspension of specie-payments, such as is the present.—It followed, accordingly, on the suspension in May last, which totally separated the Government and the banks, that the revenues were thrown into the hands of the Executive, where they have since remained under its exclusive control, without any legal provision for their safe-keeping. The object of this bill is to supply this omission; to take the public money out of the hands of the Executive, and place it under the custody of the laws, and to prevent the renewal of a connection which has proved so unfortunate to both the Government and the banks. But it is this measure, originating in an exigency caused by our own acts, and that seeks to make the most of a change effected by operation of law, instead of attempting to innovate, or to make another experiment, as has been erroneously represented, which has been denounced under the name of the Sub-Treasury with such unexampled bitterness.

In lieu of this bill, an amendment has been offered, as a substitute, by the Senator from Virginia, farthest from the chair, (Mr. Rives,) which he informs us is the first choice of himself and those who agree with him, and the second choice of those with whom he is allied on this question. If I may judge from appearances, which can hardly deceive, he might have said their first choice, under existing circumstances; and have added, that, despairing of a National Bank, the object of their preference, they have adopted his substitute, as the only practical alternative at present. We have, then, the question thus narrowed down to this bill and the proposed substitute. It is agreed on all sides, that one or the other must be selected, and that to adopt or reject the one, is to reject or adopt the other. The single question then is, which shall we choose? A deeply momentous question, which we are now called on to decide in behalf of the States of this Union, and on our decision their future destiny must, in a great degree depend, so long as their Union endures.

In comparing the relative merits of the two measures, preparatory to a decision, I shall touch very briefly on the principles and details of the bill. The former is well understood by the Senate and the country at large, and the latter has been so ably and lucidly explained by the chairman of the committee in his opening speech, as to supersede the necessity of further remarks on them at this stage of the discussion. I propose, then, to limit myself to a mere general summary, accompanied by a few brief observations.

The object of the bill, as I have already stated, is to take the public funds out of the hands of the Executive, where they have been thrown by operation of our acts, and to place them under the custody of law; and to provide for a gradual and slow, but a perpetual, separation between the Government and the banks. It proposes to extend the process of seperating to the year 1845, receiving during the first year of the series the notes of such banks as may pay specie, and reducing thereafter the amount receivable in notes one-sixth annually, till the separation shall be finally consummated at the period mentioned.

The provisions of the bill are the most simple and effectual that an able committee could devise. Four principal receivers, a few clerks, and a sufficient number of agents to examine the state of the public funds, in order to see that all is right, at an annual charge not exceeding forty or fifty thousand dollars, at most, constitute the additional officers and expenditures required, to perform all the functions heretofore discharged by the banks, as depositories of the public money and fiscal agents of the Treasury. This simple apparatus will place the public Treasury on an independent footing, and give to the Government, at all times, a certain command of its funds to meet its engagements, and preserve its honor and faith inviolate. If it be desirable to separate from the banks, the Government must have some independent agency of its own to keep and disburse the public revenue; and if it must have such an agency, none, in my opinion, can be devised more simple, more economical, more effectual and safe, than that provided by this bill. It is the necessary result of the separation, and to reject it, without proposing a better, (if, indeed, a better can be) is to reject the separation itself.

I turn now to the substitute. Its object is directly the reverse of that of the bill. It proposes to revive the league of State banks, and to renew our connection with them, which all acknowledge has contributed as much to corrupt the community, and to create a spirit for speculation, heretofore unexampled in our history.

The Senator is offering it, whether wisely or not, has at least acted consistently. He was its advocate at first in 1834, when the alternative was between it and the recharter of the late Bank of the United States. He then defended it zealously and manfully, against the fierce assaults of his present allies, as he now defends it, when those who then sustained him have abandoned the measure. Whether wisely or not, there is something heroic in his adherence, and I commend him for it; but I fear I cannot say as much for his wisdom and discretion. He acknowledged, with all others, the disasters that have followed the first experiment, but attributes the failure to suspicious circumstances, and insists that the measure has not had a fair trial. I grant that a second experiment may succeed, after the first has *failed*; but the Senator must concede, in return, that every failure must necessarily weaken confidence, both in the experiment and the experimenter. He cannot be more confident in making this second trial, than he was in the first; and, if I doubted the success then, and preferred the Sub-Treasury to his league of banks, he must excuse me for still adhering to my opinion, and doubting the success of his second trial. Nor ought he to be surprised, that those who joined him in the first should be rather shy of trying the experiment again, after having been blown into the air, and burnt and scalded by the explosion. But if the Senator has been unfortunate in failing to secure the cooperation of those who aided him in the first trial, he has been compensated by securing the support of those who were then opposed to him. They are now his spoken opponents. In contrasting their actions then and now, I intend nothing personal. I make no charge of inconsistency, nor do I intend to imply it. My object, in truth, and not to wound the feelings of any one, or any party. I know that to make out a charge of inconsistency, not only the question, but all the material circumstances, must be the same. A change in either, may make a change of vote necessary; and, with a material variation in circumstances, we are often compelled to vary our course, in order to preserve our principles. In this case, I conceive that circumstances, as far as the present allies of the Senator are concerned, have materially changed. Then the option was between a recharter of the late bank, and a league of State banks; but now the former is out of the question, and the option is between such a league and a total separation from the banks. This being the alternative, they may well take that which they rejected in 1834, without subjecting themselves to the charge of inconsistency, or justly exposing themselves to the imputation of change of principle, or opinion. I acquit them, then, of all such charges. They doubtless think *now*, as they formerly did, of the measure which they then denounced and rejected, but which a change of circumstances now compels them to support. But in thus acquitting them of the charge of inconsistency, they must excuse me, if I should avail myself of the fact, that their opinion remains unchanged, as an argument in favor of the bill—against the substitute. The choice is between them. They are in the opposite scales. To take from the one is, in effect, to add to the other; and any objection against the one, is an argument in favor of the other. I then do avail myself of their many powerful objections in '34 against the measure which this substitute proposes now to revive. I call to my aid, and press into my service, every denunciation they then uttered, and every argument they then so successfully urged against it. They, no, we (for I was then, as now, irreconcilably opposed to the measure) charged against it, and proved what we charged, that it placed the purse and the sword in the same hands; that it would be the source of boundless patronage and corruption, and fatal in its consequences to the currency of the country; and I now avail myself of these, and all other objections, then urged by us, in as full force against this substitute as if you were again to rise in your places and repeat them now, and, of course, as so many arguments, in effect, in favor of the bill; and on their strength I claim your vote in its favor, unless, indeed, still stronger objections can be urged against it. I say stronger, because time has proved the truth of all that was then said against the measure now proposed to be revived by this substitute. What was then prediction is now fact. But whatever objects have been, or may be, urged against the bill, however strong they may appear in argument, remain yet to be tested by the unerring test of time and experience. Whether they shall ever be realized, must be admitted, even by those who may have the greatest confidence in them, to be at least uncertain; and it is the part of wisdom and prudence, where objections are equally strong against two measures, to prefer that which is yet untried, to that which has been tried and failed. Against this conclusion there is but one escape.

It may be said, that we are sometimes compelled, in the midst of the many extraordinary circumstances in which we may be placed, to prefer that which is of itself the more objectionable, to that which is less so; because the former may more probably lead, in the end, to some desired result, than the latter. To apply the principle to this case: It may be said that the substitute, though of itself objectionable, is to be preferred, because it would more probably lead to the establishment of a National Bank than the bill, which you believe to be the only certain remedy for all the disorders that affect the currency. I admit the position to be sound in principle, but it is one exceedingly bold and full of danger in practice, and ought never to be acted on, but in extreme cases, and where there is a rational prospect of accomplishing the object ultimately aimed at. The application, in this case, I must think, would be rashness itself. It may be safely assumed, that the success of either, which ever may be adopted, the bill, or the substitute, would be fatal to the establishment of a National Bank. It can never put down a successful measure to take its place; and, of course, that which is most likely to fail, and replunge the country into all the disasters of a disordered currency, is that which would most probably lead to the restoration of a National Bank; and to prefer the substitute on that account is, in fact, to prefer it because it is the worst of the two. But are you certain that another explosion would be followed by a bank? We have already had two; and it is far more probable, that the third would impress, universally and indelibly, on the public mind, that there was something radically and incurably wrong in the system, which would blow up the whole concern, National Bank and all.

If I may be permitted to express an opinion, I would say, you have pursued a course on this subject unfortunate both for yourselves and country. You are opposed both to the league of banks, and the Sub-Treasury. You prefer a National Bank, and regard it as the only safe and certain regulator of the currency, but consider it, for the present, out of the question, and are therefore compelled to choose between the other two. By supporting the substitute you will be held responsible for all the mischiefs and disasters that may follow the revival of the pet bank system, as it has been called, with the almost certain defeat of your first and cherished choice; and those you oppose will reap all the benefits of the power, patronage and influence, which it may place in their hands, without incurring any portion of the responsibility. But that is not all. The success of the substitute would be the defeat of the bill, which would, in like manner, place on you the responsibility of its defeat, and give those you oppose, all the advantage of having supported it without any of the responsibility that would have belonged to it, had it been adopted. Had a different course been taken—had you joined in aiding to extend the custody of the laws over the public revenue, in the hands of the Executive, where your own acts have placed it, and for which you, of course, are responsible, throwing the blame at the same time on those to whom you attribute the present disordered state of the currency, the burden of the responsibility, you would have stood ready to profit by events. If the Sub-Treasury, contrary to your anticipation, succeeded, as patriots, you would have cause to rejoice in the unexpected good. If it failed, you would have the credit of having anticipated the result; and might then, after a double triumph of sagacity and foresight, have brought forward your favorite measure, with a fair prospect of success, when every other had failed. By not taking this course, you have lost the only prospect of establishing a National Bank.

Nor has your course, in my opinion, been fortunate for the country. Had it been different, the currency question would have been decided at the called session; and had it been decided then, the country would this day have been in a much better condition—at least the manufacturing and commercial section of the North, where the derangement of the currency is felt the most severely. The South is comparatively in an easy condition.

Such are the difficulties that stand in the way of the substitute at the very threshold. These beyond are vastly greater, as I shall now proceed to show. Its object, as I have stated, is to revive the league of State Banks; and the first question presented for consideration is, how is this to be done? how is this league to be formed? how stimulated into life when formed? and what, after it has been revived, would be the true character of the league or combination? To answer these questions we must turn to its provisions.

It provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall select twenty-five specie-paying banks, as the fiscal agents of the Government, all to be respectable and substantial, and that the selection shall be confirmed by the joint vote of the two Houses. It also provides that these shall be made the depositories of the public money, and that their notes shall be receivable in the dues of the Government; and that in turn, for these advantages, they shall stipulate to perform certain duties, and comply with various conditions, the object of which is, to give to the Secretary of the Treasury full knowledge of their condition and business, with the view to supervise and control their acts as far as the interests of the Government is concerned. In addition to these, it contains other and important provisions, which I shall not enumerate, because they do not fall within the scope of the objections that I propose to urge against the measure.

Now I ask what does all this amount to? What but a proposal on the part of the Government, to enter into a contract or bargain with certain selected State Banks, on the terms and conditions contained? Have we the right to make such a bargain is the first question; and to that I give a decided negative, which I hope to place on constitutional grounds, that cannot be shaken. I intend to discuss it, with other questions growing out of the connection of the Government with the banks, as a new question, for the first time presented for consideration and decision. Strange as it may seem, the questions growing out of it, as long as it has existed, have never yet been presented nor investigated in reference to their constitutionality. How this has happened, I shall now proceed to explain, preparatory to the examination of the question which I have proposed.

The Union of the Government and the banks was never legally solemnized. It originated shortly after the Government went into operation, not in any legal enactment, but in a short order of the Treasury Department, or not much more than a half a dozen of lines, as if it were a mere matter of course. We thus glided imperceptibly into a connection which was never recognised by law till 1816, (if my memory serves,) but which has produced more important after consequences, and has had a greater control over the destiny of this country, than any one of the mighty questions which have so often and deeply agitated the country. To it may be traced, as their seminal principle, the vast and extraordinary expansion of our banking system, our excessive import duties, unconstitutional and profuse disbursements, the protective tariff, and its associated system for spending what it threw into the Treasury, followed in time by a vast surplus, which the utmost extravagance of the Government could not dissipate, and finally, by a sort of retributive justice, the explosion of the entire banking system, and the present prostrated condition of the currency, now the subject of our deliberation.

How a measure, fraught with such important consequences, should at first, and for so long a time, have escaped the attention and the investigation of the public, deserves a passing notice. It is to be explained by the false conception of the entire subject of banking which at that early period universally prevailed in the community. So erroneous was it, that a bank note was then identified in the mind of the public with gold and silver, and a deposite in bank was regarded as under the most safe and sacred custody that could be devised. The original impression, derived from the Bank of Amsterdam, where every note or certificate in circulation was honestly represented by an equal and specific quantity of gold or silver in bank, and where every deposite was kept as a sacred trust, to be safely returned to the depositary when demanded, was extended to banks of discount, down to the time of the formation of our Government, with but slight modifications. With this impression, it is not at all extraordinary that the deposite of the revenue in banks for safe-keeping, and the receipt of their notes in the public dues, should be considered a matter of course, requiring no higher authority than a Treasury order; and hence a connection with all the important questions belonging to it, and now considered of vast magnitude, received so little notice, till public attention was directed to it by its recent rupture. This total seperation from the system, in which we now find ourselves placed, for the first time, authorizes and demands that we shall investigate freely, and fully, not only the consequences of the connection, but all the questions growing out of it, more especially those of a constitutional character; and I shall, in obedience to this demand, return to the question from which this digression has carried me so far.

Have we, then, the right to make the bargain proposed? Have we the right to bestow the high privileges, I might say, prerogatives, on them of being made the depositories of the public revenue, and of having their notes received and treated as gold and silver in the dues of the Government and in all its fiscal transactions? Have we the right to do all this in order to bestow confidence in the banks, with the view to enable them to resume specie-payments? What is the state of the case? The banks are deeply indebted to the country, and are unable to pay; and we are asked to give them these advantages, in order to enable them to pay their debts. Can we grant the boon? In answering this important question, I begin with the fact, that our Government is one of limited powers. It can exercise no right but what is specifically granted; nor pass any law, but what is necessary and proper to carry such power into effect. This small pamphlet (holding it up) contains the Constitution. Its grants of power are few and plain; and I ask gentlemen to turn to it, and point out the power that authorizes us to do what is proposed to be done, or to show that to pass this substitute is necessary to carry any of the granted powers into effect. If neither can be shown, what is proposed cannot be constitutionally done, and till it is specifically pointed out, I am warranted in believing that it cannot be shown.

Our reason is often confounded by a mere name,

An act, in the minds of many, may become of doubtful constitutional authority, when applied to a single, which none would for a moment hesitate to pronounce grossly unconstitutional, when applied to an individual. To free ourselves from this allusion, I ask, could this Government constitutionally bestow on individuals or a private association, the advantages proposed to be bestowed on the selected banks, in order to enable them to pay their debts? Is there one who hears me who would venture to say, yes, even in the case of the most extensive merchant or mercantile concern, such as some of those in New York, or New Orleans, at the late suspension, whose embarrassments involved entire sections in distress? But, if not, on what principle can a discrimination be made in favor of the banks? They are local institutions, created by the States for local purposes, compound, like private associations, of individual citizens, on whom the acts of the State cannot confer a particle of constitutional right, under this Constitution, that does not belong to the humblest citizen. So far from it, if there be a distinction, it is against the banks. They are removed further from the control of this Government than the individual citizen, who by the Constitution, are expressly subject to the direct action of this Government in many instances; while the State banks, as constituting a portion of the domestic institutions of the States, and resting on their reserved rights, are entirely beyond our control; so much so, as not to be the subject of a bankrupt law, although the authority to pass one is expressly granted by the Constitution.

On what possible ground, then can the right in question be placed, unless, indeed, on the broad principle that these local institutions, intended for State purposes, have been extended and have so connected themselves with the general circulation and business of the country, as to effect the interest of the whole community, so as to make it the right and duty of Congress to regulate them; or in short, on the broad principle of the general welfare? There is none other, that I can perceive; but this would be to adopt the old and exploded principle, at all times dangerous, but preeminently so at this time, when such loose and dangerous conceptions of the Constitution are abroad in the land. If the argument is good in one case, it is good in all similar cases. If this Government may interfere with any one of the domestic institutions of the States, on the ground of promoting the general welfare, it may with others. If it may bestow privileges to control them, it may also appropriate money for the same purpose; and thus a door might be opened to an interference with State institutions of which we of a certain section ought at this time to be not a little jealous.

The argument might be pushed much farther. We not only offer to confer great and important privileges on the banks to be selected, but in turn, ask them to stipulate to comply with certain conditions, the object of which is to bring them under the supervision and control of this Government. It might be asked, where is the right to purchase or assume such supervision or control? It might be repeated that they are State institutions, incorporated solely for State purposes, and to be entirely under State control, and that all supervision on our part is in violation of the rights of the States. It might be argued that such supervision or control is calculated to weaken the control of the States over their own institutions, and to render them less subservient to their peculiar and local interests, for the promotion of which they were established; and too subservient to other, and perhaps, conflicting interests, which might feel but little sympathy with those of the States. But I forbear. Other and not less urgent, objections claim my attention. To dilate too much on one would necessarily sacrifice the claim of others.

I next object, that, whatever may be the right to enter into the proposed bargain, the mode in which it is proposed to make it is clearly unconstitutional, if I rightly comprehend it. I am not certain that I do; but, if I understand it rightly, the plan is for the Secretary of the Treasury to select twenty-five State banks, as described in the substitute, which are to be submitted to the two Houses to be confirmed, or rejected, by their joint resolutions, without the approval of the President; in the same mode as they would appoint a chaplain, or establish a joint rule for the government of their proceedings.

In acting on the joint resolution, if what I suppose be intended, each House would have the right, of course, to strike from it the name of any bank and insert another, which would in fact vest in the two Houses the uncontrollable right of making the selection. Now, if this be the mode proposed, as I infer from the silence of the mover, it is a plain and palpable violation of the Constitution. The obvious intention is, to evade the power of the Executive, which cannot be, without an infraction of an express provision of the Constitution, drawn up with the utmost care, and intended to prevent the possibility of evasion. It is contained in the 1st article, 7th section, and the last clause, which I ask the Secretary to read:

["Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill."]

Nothing can be more explicit, or full. It is no more possible to evade the Executive veto, on any joint vote, than in the passage of a bill. The veto was vested in him not only to protect his own powers, but as an additional guard to the Constitution. I am not the advocate of Executive power, which I have been often compelled to resist of late, when extended beyond its proper limits, as I shall ever be prepared to do when it is. Nor am I the advocate of Legislative or Judicial. I stand ready to protect all, within the sphere assigned by the Constitution, and to resist them beyond. To this explicit and comprehensive provisions of the Constitution, in protection of the veto, there is but a single exception, resulting, by necessary implication, from another portion of the instrument, not less explicit, which authorizes each House to establish the rules of its proceedings. Under this provision the two Houses have full and uncontrollable authority within the limits of their respective walls, and over those subject to their authority, in their official character. To that extent, they may pass joint votes and resolutions, without the approval of the Executive; but beyond that, without it, they are powerless.

There is in this case special reasons why his approval should not be evaded. The President is at the head of the administrative department of the Government, and is especially responsible for its good management. In order to hold him responsible, he ought to have due power in the selection of its agents, and proper control over their conduct. These banks would be by far the most powerful and influential of all the agents of the Government, and ought not to be selected without the concurrence of the Executive. If this substitute should be adopted, and the provision in question be regarded such as I consider it, there can be no doubt what must be the fate of the measure. The Executive will be bound to protect, by the intervention of its constitutional right, the portion of power clearly allotted to that department by that instrument, which would make it impossible for it to become a law, with the existing division in the two Houses.

I have not yet exhausted my constitutional objections. I rise to higher and to broader, resting directly on the very essence of this substitute. I deny your right to make a general deposite of the public revenue in a bank. More than half of the errors of life may be traced to fallacies originating in an improper use of words; and among not the least mischievous is the application of this word to bank transactions, in a sense wholly different from its original meaning. Originally it meant a thing placed in trust, or pledged to be safely and retained kept till returned to the depositor, without being used by the depository, while in his possession. All this is changed when applied to a deposite in bank. Instead of returning the identical thing, the bank is understood to be bound to return only an equal value; and instead of not having the use, it is understood to have the right to loan it out on interest, or to dispose of it as it pleases, with the single condition, that an equal amount be returned, when demanded, which experience has taught is not always done. To place, then, the public money in deposite, in bank, without restriction, is to give the free use of it, and to allow them to make as much as they can out of it, between the time of deposite and disbursement. Have we such a right? The money belongs to the people—collected from them for specific purposes—in which they have a general interest—and for that only; and what possible right can we have to give such use of it to certain selected corporations? I ask for the provision of the Constitution that authorizes it. I ask, if we could grant the use, for similar purposes, to private associations or individuals? Or if not to them, to individual officers of the Government; for instance, to the four principal receivers under this bill, should it pass? And if this cannot be done, that the distinction be pointed out.

If these questions be satisfactorily answered, I shall propound others still more difficult. I shall then ask, if the substitute should become a law, and the twenty-five banks be selected, whether they would not in fact be the Treasury? And if not, I would ask, where would be the Treasury? But if the Treasury, I would ask, if public money in bank would not be in the Treasury? And if so, how can it be drawn from it to be lent for the purpose of trade, speculation, or any other use whatever, against an express provision of the Constitution? Yes, as express as words can make it. I ask the Secretary to read the 1st article 9th section, and the clause next to the last.

"No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time."

How clear! How explicit! No money to be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; that is, the object on which the expenditure is to be made, to be designated by law, and the sum alloted to effect it, specified; and yet we have lived in the daily and habitual violation of this great fundamental provision from almost the beginning of our political existence to this day. Behold the consequences! It has prostrated and engulfed the very institutions which have enjoyed this illicit favor, and tainted, above all other causes, the morals and politics of the whole country. Yes, to this must be traced, as one of the main causes, the whole system of excessive revenue, excessive expenditure, and excessive surpluses; and to them, especially the last, the disastrous overthrow of the banks and the currency, and the unexampled degeneracy of public and private morals, which have followed. We have suffered the affliction: may the blessing, which follows chastisement, when its justice is confessed, come in due season.

But I take a still higher ground. I strike at the root of the mischief. I deny the right of this Government to treat bank notes as money in its fiscal transactions. On this great question, I never have before committed myself, though not generally disposed to abstain from forming or expressing opinions. In all instances in which a National Bank has come in question, I have invariably taken my ground, that if the Government has the right to receive and treat bank notes as money, it had the right, and was bound, under the Constitution, to regulate them, so as to make them uniform and stable as a currency. The reasons for this opinion are obvious, and have been so often and fully expressed on former occasions, that it would be useless to repeat them now: but I never examined fully the right of receiving, or made up my mind on it, till since the catastrophe in May last, which, as I have said, entirely separated the Government from the banks. Previous to that period, it was an abstract question, with no practical bearing; as much so as is now the constitutional right of admitting Louisiana into the Union. Things are now altered. The connection is dissolved, and it has become a practical question of the first magnitude.

The mover of the substitute assumed as a postulate, that this Government had a right to receive in its dues whatever it might think proper. I deny the proposition in toto. It is one that ought not to be assumed, and cannot be proved, and which is opposed by powerful objections. The genius of our Constitution is opposed to the assumption of power. Whatever power it gives is expressly granted; and if proof were wanted, the numerous grants of powers far more obvious, and apparently much more safe to be assumed, than the one in question, would afford it. I shall cite a few striking instances.

If any powers might be assumed, one would suppose that of applying money to pay the debts of the Government, and borrowing it to carry on its operations, would be among them, yet both are expressly provided for by the Constitution. Again: to Congress is granted the power to declare war and raise armies and navies; yet the power to grant letters of marque and reprisal, and to make rules for the regulation of the army and navy, are not left to assumption, as obvious as they are, but are given by express grant. With these, and other instances not less striking, which might be added, it is a bold step to assume, without proof, the far less obvious power of the Government receiving whatever it pleases in its dues as money. Such an assumption would be in direct conflict with the great principle which the State rights party, with which the Senator (Mr. Rives) classes himself, have ever adopted in the construction of the Constitution. But if the former cannot be assumed, it would be in vain to attempt to prove that it has been granted, or that it is necessary and proper to carry any of the granted powers into effect. No such attempt has been made, nor can be, with success. On the contrary, there are strong objections to the power, which, in my opinion cannot be surmounted.

If once admitted, it would lead by consequence to a necessary interference with individual and State concerns never contemplated by the Constitution. Let us, for instance, suppose that, acting on the assumption of the Senator, the Government should choose to select tobacco as an article to be received in payment of its dues, which would be as well entitled to it as any other product, and in which the Senator's constituents are so much interested. Does he not see the consequences? In order to make its taxes uniform, which it is bound to do by the Constitution, and which cannot be done unless the medium in which it is paid is so, the Government would have to assume a general control over the great staple in question; to regulate the weight of the hogshead or package; to establish inspection under its own officers in order to determine the quality, and whatever else might be necessary to make the payments in the Treasury uniform. So likewise, if the still greater staple, cotton, be selected. The weight of the bale, the quality of the cotton, and its inspection, would all necessarily fall under the control of the Government; and does not the Senator see that the exercise of a power that must lead to such consequences—consequences so far beyond the sphere assigned to this Government by the Constitution, must be unconstitutional? Nor does the objection extend only to these and other staple articles. It applies with equal, if not greater force, to receiving the notes of State banks, as proposed by the substitute, in the dues of the Government and the management of its fiscal concerns. It must involve the Government in the necessity of controlling and regulating State banks, as this substitute abundantly proves, as well as the whole history of our connection with them; and it has been shown that banks are, at least, as far removed from the control of this Government as the cultivators of the soil, or any other class of citizens. To this I might add another objection, not less strong, that for the Government to receive and treat bank notes as money in its dues, would be in direct conflict, in its effect, with the important power, conferred expressly on Congress, of coining money and regulating the value thereof: but as this will come in with more propriety in answer to an argument advanced by the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Webster) I shall now state his argument, and reply to it.

He asserted again and again, both now and at the extra session, that it is the duty of the Government not only to regulate, but to furnish, a sound currency. Indeed, it is the principal argument relied on by the Senator in opposition to the bill, which he says abandons this great duty. Now, if by currency be meant gold and silver coins, there will be but little difference between him and myself. To that extent the Government has a clear and unquestionable right by express grant; but if he goes farther, and intends to assert that the Government has the right to make bank notes a currency, which it is bound to regulate, then his proposition is identical in effect, though differently expressed, with that of the Senator from Virginia, (Mr. Rives,) and all the arguments I have urged against it are equally applicable to his. I hold, on my part, that the power of the Government on this subject is limited to coining money and regulating its value, and punishing the counterfeiting of the current coins; that is, of the coins made current by law, the only money known to the Constitution. It is time to make a distinction between money, or currency, if you please—between that which will legally pay debts, and mere circulation, which has its value from its promise to be paid in the former; and under which classification, bank notes, as well as bills or promissory notes of individuals, fall. These are all in their nature private and local, and cannot be elevated to the level of currency, or money in the fiscal transactions of Government, without coming into conflict, more or less, with the object of the Constitution in vesting the very power in Congress, which I shall now proceed to show.

It will hardly be questioned, that the object was to fix a standard in order to furnish to the Union a currency of uniform and steady value, and was therefore united in the same sentence with the relative power to fix the standard of weights and measures—the objects being similar. Now, if our experience has proved any thing, it has amply shown that so long as the Government is connected with the banks, and their notes received in its transactions as money, so long it is impossible to give any thing like stability to the standard of value; and that the power of coining and regulating the coins, becomes, in a great measure, a mere nullity. Every dollar issued in bank notes, when it is made a substitute for money, drives out of circulation more or less of the precious metals; and when the issue becomes exorbitant, gold and silver almost entirely disappears, as our experience at this time proves. The effects are analogous to alloying or clipping the coin, as far as stability of standard is concerned; and it would be not less rational to suppose, that such a power on the part of individuals, would be consistent with a uniform and stable currency, than to suppose the receiving and trusting bank notes as a substitute for money by the Government would be. The only check or remedy is to restrict them to their proper sphere—to circulate in common with bills of exchange, or other private and local paper, for the convenience of business and trade. So far from such a course operating injuriously on the people, or from being liable to the charge of forming one currency for the people, and another for the Government, as has been so often and with such effect repeated—it is the very reverse. Government by refusing to receive bank notes, as it is bound to do, would in fact furnish a choice to the people, to take either money or notes at their pleasure. The demand of the Government will always keep a plentiful supply of the former in the country, so as to afford the people a choice, while the opposite would expel the money, and leave no option to them but to take bank notes or worse, as at present.

To be continued.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me for 1837, are requested to come forward and settle by Cash or Note. The Cash would be much preferred, as it is the only thing that will pay our debts.

I continue to keep a fine assortment of

GOODS,

and will sell as low as is consistent with my own interest.

WM. F. ALEXANDER.

Feb. 3, 1838. 84tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Thomas Charles are hereby notified that his Notes and Accounts are in my hands for collection, by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me on the 29th instant. All those indebted are requested to call on me immediately and close their accounts.

M. W. ALEXANDER, *Trustee.*

Jan. 31, 1838. 83tf

Valuable Negro
FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an order made by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions at January Session, 1838, I will expose to public sale for Cash, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in April next, a likely negro boy by the name of GEORGE, who has been confined in the Jail of this County since the 9th December, 1836.

J. McCONNAUGHEY, *Sheriff.*

Jan. 22, 1838. 194

WARRANTEE DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

THE LATE DUEL AT WASHINGTON.

For the first time editorially—and would it might be the last—we are compelled to refer to our readers some remarks on this affecting tragedy.

Being at the time in Washington, and with some opportunities of knowing the facts, we began by saying that all the letters, we have seen in the New York and Albany papers, including those of the correspondent of this paper, written before the publication of the statement signed by the two seconds, are more or less inaccurate; and that those of the Journal of Commerce and Albany Argus—the former especially—appear to us malevolent, as well as inaccurate. So again, since the publication of that statement, pretended facts are given in some letters in direct contradiction with that record signed in behalf of both parties.

Public opinion, therefore, which is prone to leap to rapid conclusions in such matters, has to a great extent been misled, or at least biassed, by these erroneous statements. The narrative we subjoin—correct, we believe, as far as it goes—may possibly disabuse some minds.

On Wednesday, 21st ult. Mr. Graves carried to Mr. Cilley a note from Col. Webb, asking if he, Mr. C., had been correctly reported by the Globe in the debate of the 12th February. On learning the purport of the note and that it was from Mr. W., Mr. Cilley, after some conversation as to the effect of his refusal to receive the note, declined doing so on the general ground *that he could not consent to hold himself responsible to editors of public journals for what he might say in debate*, professing at the same time entire respect for Mr. Graves, and an unwillingness to do any thing offensive towards him. Mr. Graves declared himself satisfied with this answer, as one Mr. C., standing on his privilege, had an undoubted right to make without offence to him, Mr. G.; and then, for the sake of avoiding any misunderstanding, proposed that Mr. C. should, in reply to a note from him, recapitulating the conversation, put his answer in writing. To this proposition Mr. C. is understood to have assented, and the parties separated without any ill-will or unkind feeling.

Unhappily, as is believed, before answering Mr. Graves' note Mr. Cilley took advice, which induced him to shift, or in some material degree depart from, the broad and general ground first taken, and in his reply to limit his objection to the particular case—thus, in fact, raising a question of veracity between himself and Mr. Graves—and reflecting indirectly at least upon the individual for whom Mr. G. was acting.

This was the fatal cause of all that followed, and if—as has, upon no light ground, been surmised—Mr. Cilley was advised by others to this course, upon their heads rests the responsibility of the fearful tragedy that ensued.

Mr. G. immediately accepted the issue tendered to him by Mr. Cilley, and required that Mr. C. should now disclaim any disrespect to his, Mr. Graves' principal. Mr. Cilley declined, and the challenge from Mr. Graves followed.

And here a word as to dates and persons. Mr. Cilley's refusal to answer categorically was written on Thursday, 22d Feb., before the adjournment of the House of Representatives; Mr. Graves instantly determined to challenge Mr. C., and for that purpose applied to Mr. Wise. This gentleman, hot and hasty as he is represented, postponed acting till he should have considered and slept upon the matter. Hence the challenge was not delivered till Friday 23d, about 12 o'clock. The acceptance was announced about 5 o'clock, and in the acceptance all the forms and details of the meeting were rigorously prescribed; the time, 12 o'clock of next day. At 9 o'clock the acquiescence of Mr. Graves, in the terms proposed, notwithstanding their being "unusual and objectionable" was communicated by Mr. Wise to Mr. Jones, with an intimation that, at 11 o'clock of the next day, Mr. Jones should be informed whether Mr. Graves would, if he should not procure a rifle, ask a postponement of the time for the meeting. At 8 o'clock next morning, Mr. Jones wrote a note to Mr. Wise, fixing a place where he might address Mr. J. at or before 11 o'clock.

At 10 o'clock Mr. Wise called at the place indicated and left a note saying Mr. Graves had not been able to procure a rifle and put it in order and could not be ready at the appointed hour, but as he was desirous not to postpone the meeting beyond the day, notice should be given to Mr. Jones at 12½ o'clock what further time would be required by Mr. Graves.

In half an hour! after this notice to Mr. Jones, that gentleman sends a note to Mr. Wise, saying "I have the *pleasure* to inform you that I have in my possession an excellent rifle, in good order, which is at the service of Mr. Graves," and at the expiration of another half hour, namely, at 11 o'clock, "through the politeness" of his friend Dr. Duncan, Mr. Jones actually sent to Mr. Wise's lodgings the rifle in question, with powder and ball!

Thus goaded on, as it seemed, by the antagonist party, Mr. Graves and Mr. Wise had no alternative, but to fix the meeting as soon as possible. Yet at eleven o'clock, on Saturday morning, the only rifle Mr. Graves had been able to procure—the use of that so *politely* tendered to him being, of course, out of the question—was in the hands of the armorer, unfit for use. It had been borrowed at 11 o'clock on the previous

One cent Reward will be given

RANAWAY from the subscriber, a apprentice boy by the name of Jesse *L. Gill*, about 18 years old. This notice is to forewarn all persons from harboring said apprentice, as the law will be enforced against any such persons.

T. R. HUGHES.

March 8, 1838. 194

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

Charlotte:

Friday, March 23, 1838.

☞ *Steele Feather Renovator.*—The attention of our citizens are called to a new Machine lately erected in this town under the above title. It is not often we notice new inventions, but in justice to the proprietor of this Machine, we must say, having seen it in operation, that it surpassed our expectation and we believe will answer the purpose intended, that is, to cleanse Feathers from all bad smell and make them nearly as good as new. All who love to sleep on soft beds had better avail themselves of this opportunity to have their beds renewed at a small expense. There is another advantage to be derived from this Machine, and that is, that it will increase the bulk of Feathers. One gentleman informed us that out of ten beds put through this Machine, twelve good ones were made out of them. This ought to be the great *desideratum* with some house keepers.

☞ *Mr. Calhoun's Speech.*—We lay before our readers this week, one half of Mr. Calhoun's speech on the Sub-Treasury bill. The remainder in our next paper.

☞ *Bank of Hamburg.*—At a meeting of the stockholders of this institution, on the 12th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors to serve twelve months:

W. W. STARKE,
J. W. STOKES,
H. L. JEFFERS,
THOS. KERNAGHAN,
GEO. PARROTT,
WM. GARRETT,
H. HUTCHISON.

At a meeting of the Directors on the 13th, W. W. Starke was unanimously elected President.—The following resolution was then passed:

Resolved, That the rate for checks on N. York, *payable in Hamburg bills*, be reduced from 5 to 4 per ct. prem. That the rate for checks on Charleston, *payable in Hamburg bills*, for individuals ¾ pr. ct. prem., and for Banks on settlement, *par*.

THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.

We stated in our last paper, that Mr. Buchanan's motion to postpone the Sub-Treasury Bill to the next session of Congress, was on the 7th inst., rejected, by a vote of 23 to 29. This is said not to be a test vote. The following are the yeas and nays.

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Buchanan, Clay of Ky. Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Grundy, Knight, McKean, Merrick, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Webster, White—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Cuthbert, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Morris, Morton, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Conn. Strange, Trotter, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright, Young—29.

The question recurring on Mr. Rives's substitute, Mr. Preston, after some remarks explanatory of his reasons, (in the main that they were intended more fully to carry out State right principles,) stated several amendments which it was his wish to make to the provisions of Mr. Rives's substitute, the first of which he now moved, and which was, in substance, as follows: that in selecting the twenty-five deposite banks provided for by the substitute, those institutions should be preferred which are owned in whole or in part, by the State Governments; that if at any of the points required, there should be no bank so owned, then the deposite bank should be selected by the Legislature of the State; and if the Legislature should not be in session, then by the State Executive.

On this amendment and incidentally on the principles of the bill and the substitute, a wide debate followed, on the part of Messrs. Preston, Rives, Clay of Ky., and Buchanan, which continued till near the hour of adjournment, when the Senate took a short Executive session, and then adjourned.

On the 8th after some further debate, in which Messrs. Davis, Niles and Preston participated, Mr. Preston's amendment was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Clay of Ky., Crittenden, Davis, Knight, Merrick, Nicholas, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Smith of Indiana, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Webster, White—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Clayton, Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, McKean, Morris, Morton, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Strange, Trotter, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright, Young—32.

The question then recurring on Mr. Rives's substitute, Mr. Bayard of Del. spoke at large against Mr. Wright's bill, and had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

On the 9th, Mr. Bayard concluded his remarks, and was followed by Mr. Morris, of Ohio, who expressed his opposition to the Sub-Treasury bill in its present form, but in favor of it with certain modifications. The Senate then adjourned, on motion of Mr. Calhoun, who expressed his desire to speak on the next day.

On the 10th, Mr. Calhoun spoke two hours in reply to Mr. Clay's speech, and in defence of his own course. Mr. Clay rejoined at considerable length in support of the positions taken, and the opinions expressed by him in his speech, in regard to Mr. Calhoun's political course. Mr. Preston made a few remarks in reply to Mr. Clay on the subject of Nullification, and in defence of the course of South Carolina. Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun continued the debate in alternate reply and rejoinder until half-past 5, when on motion of Mr. Webster, the Senate adjourned.

On the 12th, Mr. Webster spoke at large in opposition to this measure, as a novelty in legislation and in practice; in vindication of the credit system, as the great source of equal and individual wealth and general prosperity; on the advantage and necessity of a sound currency; and the constitutional duty of the Government to furnish and regulate such a currency; on the tendency and necessary effects of the pending measure, and added much to his former argument, affirming the power of Congress to regulate the currency, especially as connected with their power over commerce and the intercourse between the States.—Mr. W. spoke four hours without completing his argument—the greatest, it is believed, he has ever, on any occasion, delivered—when he yielded the floor for an adjournment.

☞ The Richmond Whig states that the vote on Mr. Buchanan's motion to postpone the Sub-Treasury bill till next session, was not a test of the Senate on the main proposition. Several Senators, who will not vote for Mr. Wright's bill, voted against the postponement. Mr. Morris of Ohio, Mr. Nicholas of La., and Mr. Trotter of Mi. are said to have voted in this way. They are opposed to the Sub-Treasury, but wish the question settled this session.

☞ *Messrs. Calhoun and Clay.*—The Lynchburg Virginian says: "Some of the Northern papers contain interesting sketches, by their Washington correspondents, of the recent collision between the distinguished Senators from South Carolina and Kentucky. They are brief and imperfect. It will be essential to a full understanding of the controversy that the concluding part of Mr. Clay's Speech against the Sub-Treasury Bill, be attentively read. The following brief notice of the skirmish we copy from the Washington correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer—a quarter to which we never look for justice, much less for partiality, towards Mr. Clay: Extract of a letter dated,

WASHINGTON, March 11.

"Yesterday was an interesting day in the Senate. The anticipation of a conflict between Messrs. Calhoun and Clay, and the interest which it excited, brought, at an early hour, an immense crowd to the Senate Chamber. Every place, nook and corner, was filled up—hundreds could not get in. The conflict was opened by Mr. Calhoun, who occupied nearly two hours in maintaining the correctness of his present position, and defending his consistency—he quoted many passages from his former speeches, to prove that his present opinions were in strict accordance with his former. Mr. Clay answered in a speech of about an hour and a half, affirming his own consistency, except upon the Bank Question, and urging inconsistency upon his adversary.

"Mr. Calhoun's speech had been well prepared, and certainly was able and ingenious, as much so, perhaps, as it could have been. Clay's was impromptu, but able, ingenious, and good-humored. Mr. Calhoun replied. Mr. Clay rejoined. Calhoun sur-rejoined, and Mr. Clay rebutted. It was doubtful during the whole conflict on whose standard victory would perch, until Clay quoted from Calhoun's speech in 1834, a denunciation in strong terms of the Sub-Treasury scheme. Under this blow the South Carolinian seemed to stagger; and, although he renewed the fight most gallantly in attempting to explain this denunciation and prove that it was not incompatible with his present position, yet he evidently did not entirely recover from the blow. The Kentuckian from this moment was evidently in the ascendant."

☞ *France and Mexico.*—Latest advices from Mexico bring intelligence that a French squadron, consisting of 14 vessels, was off Vera Cruz, which was expected to enforce the claims of France on Mexico, part of which had been allowed.

☞ *From Florida.*—Nothing very interesting from Florida. We learn, however, from the private correspondence of the National Intelligencer that the Indians had *gulled* Gen. Jesup with another promise to come in.

☞ The temper of the British Government, in relation to the dissensions in Canada, we are happy to perceive, from all indications, is the best that could be expected towards those who have partaken in the late revolt. The Earl of Durham, the new Governor General, is, it is said, a man of decision. But his powers, which are almost omnipotent, will be exercised with justice and moderation, if his own statement of what he considers to be his duty is to be received as an exposition of his intentions. It is with particular pleasure we learn that the Earl will come out clothed with full power to grant a general amnesty.—*Nat. Int.*

☞ *Maine.*—The Whig Legislative Convention was held at Augusta on the 8th inst. Governor Kent was nominated for re-election. No nomination was made for the Presidency, but resolutions were adopted pledging the Whigs of the State to abide by the decision of a National Convention.

A Wholesome Act.—We understand that our County Court, last week fined a retailer named Wm. Spivey, $100 and costs for selling spirits to a slave; and that in default of payment the offender was committed to prison.—*Fay. Observer.*

The Corruption Case.—The Raleigh Register says, "We understand that there is at present, in this city, a gentleman who is prepared to renew the charge of corruption against the Senator from Maine, alluded to in another part of this paper, should he escape from the charge already preferred against him. The person alluded to was recently in Washington, endeavoring to secure a Patent for a new discovery, and overtures, similar to those made to Mr. Jones, were also made to him by Mr. Ruggles."

MR. RUGGLES.

The Spy in Washington furnishes the following information relative to the progress of the investigation of the charge against Mr. Ruggles:

"I presume you feel some curiosity to know whether the Senate committee in the case of Mr. Ruggles have made or are making any progress. My enquiries on the subject have been limited because it is my intention to avoid any further discussion of it pending the investigation. At the same time there are some facts to the publication of which neither party can have any objection.

"The committee have had one or more meetings. Mr. Ruggles has been notified, and I presume will be permitted to give orally or in writing, his own explanation of the transactions, either before or subsequent to the examination of witnesses. There are two cases before the committee. One of these is the case of Mr. Jones of Newark, of which you have seen and heard so much. The other is the case of Dr. Graham, at present in Raleigh, North Carolina. Mr. Graham has addressed a letter or letters, to Senators Calhoun, Rives, and Strange, making the charge of corruption, in his own name, against Mr. Ruggles. Mr. Calhoun has laid this letter before the committee, and they have ordered their Secretary or Clerk, to furnish Mr. Ruggles with a copy of it.

"Some time since, Dr. Graham addressed a letter to M. L. Davis stating the facts in his own case; and as they were not personally acquainted with each other, he referred Mr. Davis for information respecting himself to members of Congress of both Houses—gentlemen of the first standing for talents and character. From the representations made to Mr. Davis, he entertained no doubt that the truth or falsity of the averments ought to be investigated. Mr. Davis has not yet been subpœned to attend; but his reply, at the bar of the House, seems to render it probable that he will be called upon before they report. The high character of the committee, Messrs. White, Young, Davis, Crittenden and Tallmadge, renders it certain that their proceedings will be deliberate, dignified, and such as becomes a committee of the United States Senate."

The last Boston Pun.—Lady caught in a shower Monday night—stranger politely offered the shelter of his umbrella—accepted—got home, and found him black in the face—wrong color for a *rain-bow*.

MARRIED

In Yorke District, S. C., by the Rev. A. Whyte, on the 15th inst., Col. WILLIAM M. GRIER, of this county, to Miss FEREBA EDWARDS, of South Carolina.

[We acknowledge our fee—*Cake and Wine this time*—we congratulate the happy pair on the occasion, and wish them much happiness.

"The world was sad, the garden was a wild,
And man, the hermit, sighed, till woman smil'd."

In Charleston, S. C., on the 28th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Hanckel, Mr. H. C. BISSELL, to Miss GLORVINA, daughter of L. La Roselliere, all of that city.

In this county on the 15th inst. by Wm. W. Long, Esq. Mr. PAUL OUTON to Mrs. EMILY BURNS.

EZRA H. ANDREWS,
Surgeon Dentist,

TAKES this method of informing the citizens of Charlotte and the adjacent country, that he is prepared to perform any operation in his line. He will attend, whenever desired, at the residence of any person wanting his services. He is absent at present, but will be in Charlotte again in the course of two or three weeks. Applications left at Col. M. W. Alexander's Hotel, or at Dr. Happoldt's Office, shall meet with prompt attention on his return. He entertains the hope that he can give ample satisfaction in the discharge of his professional duties. His charges will be moderate. As a stranger, I need only refer to the subjoined Certificate which the Medical gentleman has afforded.

March 21st, 1838. 92

From my acquaintance with Ezra H. Andrews, Surgeon Dentist, and a knowledge of his operations, derived from individual experience and observation, I have no hesitation in recommending him as worthy of patronage. His operations are performed with dexterity and facility on the part of the operator and with scarcely any pain to the patient.

JOHN M. HAPPOLDT.

Charlotte, March 21st, 1838.

Patent Steam
FEATHER RENOVATOR.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of using the above Machine, respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that they have one in successful operation, in Mr. Brown's Carriage shop, where they are prepared to renew old Feathers and make them nearly as good as new. Persons are invited to call and see the Machine in operation.

For particulars see hand bills.

JAS. & S. W. WESTBROOKS.

March 21, 1838.

N. B. We intend to visit different parts of the county to afford all an opportunity of testing its utility.

For Sale.

1000 lbs. Superfine FLOUR,
13 Barrels do.
1 kit of Lard.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.

March 21, 1838. 90*tf*

Books Lost.

A FEW numbers of the Transylvania Medical Journal are missing from my Library. Any person having any such will please return them, as I wish to have them bound.

P. C. CALDWELL.

March 22, 1838. 91

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public, that I gave a Note payable to Jonathan Watson, for forty five dollars, during the month of October or November last. I have since ascertained that the title of the property for which it was given is in dispute, and I am determined to resist the payment of said Note.

SAMUEL H. ROGERS.

March 21, 1838. 3*t*

We are authorized to announce Capt. D. Barrier, as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of this county, at the ensuing August election.

March 7, 1838. 89*tf*

We are authorized to announce WM. S. NORMENT, as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of this county, at the ensuing August election.

March 6, 1838. 89*tf*

We are authorized to announce JAMES TAGERT, as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of this county at the August election.

March 6, 1838. 89*tf*

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN M. POTTS, as a Candidate for the Office of High Sheriff of this county, at the ensuing August election.

Feb. 23, 1838. 87*tf*

CABINET BUSINESS

RESUMED.

THE subscriber having resumed the above Business in the town of Charlotte, offers his services to the citizens of this place and the community generally. Having procured good materials, he pledges himself for the good performance of his work; and having a thorough knowledge of his business he flatters himself that he will not be surpassed by any—and moreover, he will use all means in his power to please and accommodate his customers. He will keep constantly on hand every article in his line of business, so soon as a sufficiency can be made, to supply the present demand. The subscriber tenders his thanks to the community for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and prays a continuance of the same.

All kinds of REPAIRING neatly executed and with despatch.

ORDERS from a distance will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

He may be found at all times at his shop, 4 doors north east of the Jail, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. John McGinnis, or at his dwelling, immediately in the rear.

All orders for COFFINS attended to with neatness and despatch.

J. P. PRITCHARD.

March 21, 1838. 90*tf*

N. B. Turning of kinds attended to.

The Charlotte Jocky Club
RACES,

WILL commence on Tuesday, the 1st day of May next, and probably continue all the week.

1st day, a sweepstake for 3 years old, mile heats—entrance $50—half forfeit—to close the evening before the race.

2d day two mile heats.

3d day, 3 mile heats—free for any horse.

The 2d and 3d days the Club will furnish the purse—amount not yet known, but expected to be $200 each day.

The proprietor resides within a few hundred yards of the tract, and is well prepared to accommodate all who may call on him with the best the country affords, and on good terms. He has good large and dry stables, sufficient for the accommodation of 25 or 30 horses.

We anticipate a very interesting week from the number of fine horses now in training—the course will be in first rate order—it is undergoing entire alteration and repair.

Gentlemen of the Turf and all others fond of this truly rational amusement, may reasonably expect a pleasing and interesting meeting.

WM. S. NORMENT, *Sec'y.*

March 20, 1838. 93

The Carolinian and Watchman 3 times.

20 DOLLARS REWARD
For a Negro Boy named Armstead.

RANAWAY from the subscriber's farm, in Chester District, S. C., on the last of October, 1837, my boy named *ARMSTEAD*. He was apprehended and committed to the Charlotte Jail. I sent and got him home about the 1st of November. He the next morning runaway again, and pursued the same route and was committed to Salisbury Jail. I sent for him again and got him back about two miles south of Charlotte, when he broke away and made his escape. I suppose he is trying to get to Caswell county, N. C., where he was raised. When he left me he said he got in with a North Carolina waggoner by the name of Wm. Browney, of Caswell county, who the boy said first conducted him off, and promised to take him where he was raised; and I suppose when he made his last escape he was making for that county. This boy is about 15 or 16 years of age, of a dark mulatto color, he is four feet 8 or 10 inches high, he is left handed and has a scar of a burn on his left wrist, and his left big toe is cut off above the nail. This boy, when he was in the Salisbury Jail, called his name George, and said he belonged to James Patterson, of South-Carolina, which was the man I purchased him from. I will give the above reward for his apprehension in any Jail so that I can get him again.

JOHN RIVES.

March 13, 1838. 93

The Carolinian and Watchman will insert the above six weeks, and forward their accounts to R. A. Davis, Landsford P. Office, Chester District, S. C. for collection.

Is there not, now-a-days, rather *too much* attached to the name of a "Member of Congress?" Are not Members of Congress, like other persons, to be judged of according to their *characters*, and not by the *station* which they happen to occupy? We grant them all the distinction and privileges which the laws allow—but not a jot nor a tittle more. Are they better than other men? Have they not their equals, and often their *superiors*, in private life? We begin to hear a little too much of *cant* about "Members of Congress." Members of Congress are worthy of all respect who command esteem by their talents, their deportment, their virtues, and their excellence. But there are individuals in Congress who neither deserve nor command respect: there are men there as leprous in their characters as the lepers of old were in their bodies. Shall these individuals be upheld or deferred to, because they *hold offices*? Not by us. Ignorance, vice, and meanness, lose none of their deformity to our eyes, by being seated in high places.—*Alex. Gazette.*

A great sensation has been made in England by the publication of a sort of scandalous chronicle, entitled "Memoirs of the Times of George IV," being a very full and plain speaking diary, kept, it seems, by a lady who was attached to the person of Queen Caroline for several years. There appears to be no doubt of its authenticity, and the papers give large and numerous extracts, which give some remarkable pictures of high life and distinguished personages. Among other things it is stated, as from the lips of Queen Caroline herself, that on her bridal night her royal husband got so drunk that he was left lying helpless on the floor of the dining room.

Negroes and Rail Road Stock.—A sale of some Negroes, and Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road stock belonging to estates, took place in this town on Tuesday last, which may be worth mentioning, as indicative of the temper of the times. A likely negro boy, aged about 14 sold for $600 cash. Six shares of W. & R. R. Road Stock, on which $300 had been paid sold for $178; and five shares of the same stock, on which $100 had been paid, were sold at a loss of $8 in addition to the $100 which had been already paid.—*Tarboro' Press.*

POETRY.

PRAYER.

Go, when the morning shineth,
Go, when the noon is bright,
Go, when the eve declineth,
Go, in the hush of night—
Go, with pure mind and feeling,
Fling earthly thoughts away,
Send to thy chamber kneeling,
Do thou in secret pray.

Remember all who love thee,
All who are loved by thee,
Pray, too, for those that hate thee,
If any such there be;
Then for thyself in meekness,
A blessing humbly claim
And knit with such petition
The great Redeemer's name.

Or if 'tis e'er denied thee
In solitude to pray,
Should busy thoughts come o'er thee
When friends are round thy way,
Even then the silent breathing
Of thy spirit raised above,
Will reach His throne of glory
Who is Mercy, Truth, and Love.

Oh! sweet a joy or blessing,
With this can we compare:
The power that he has given us,
To point our souls in prayer!
Where'er thou priest in sadness,
Before his foot-stool fall,
And remember in thy gladness,
His grace who gave thee all.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Gentlemen's Magazine.

THE PHYSICIANS FEE.

BY CHARLES S. ILSLEY, PORTLAND, MAINE.

CHAPTER II.

It was a cold blustering evening in November. A raging north-easterly storm had prevailed through the day, and as night shut in, the wind and sleet swept sullenly through the streets, and drearily against the buildings. The shops were nearly all closed. The lamps shed a dim and flickering light on the slippery pavement, over which, occasionally, some passenger bending to the blast, would hurry on his way. On this evening, emerging from a narrow, dreary-looking street, a young female was seen, struggling along in evident haste. Turning the corner, and passing two or three blocks, she ascended the steps of a large house, before whose door an expiring lamp threw out a few faint gleams. After hesitating a moment, as if to recover herself, she rung the bell. The door was shortly opened by a young man who hastily inquired her wants.

"Does Doctor Herbert reside here?" was asked, in a timid irresolute voice.

"My name is Herbert," was the reply, in a tone that evidently showed that the speaker was not altogether pleased with the call.

"Can you not visit a lady—a poor woman," correcting herself—"who is dangerously ill?"

"Will not to-morrow do?" and the young man drew back, casting a significant glance at the driving sleet, as he partly closed the door, "will not to morrow do?—I have an engage—"

"For the love of God, sir, do not refuse me!" interrupted the female, in a trembling and beseeching voice—"My mother is sick—very sick—the distance is short—you shall be paid!"

"Cannot you find some one else, Miss?" said the physician in a more yielding tone.

"Oh, no, sir! I have been refused by two others. My poor mother I fear is dying. Oh, sir, if you have a mother you will go with me—if you have not, by her memory I charge you not to slight the orphan's prayer. And the speaker turned her face full upon the young man. It was very pale, but strikingly beautiful.

Whether the affecting appeal or the lovely countenance influenced the young physician, it matters not: but he hesitated no longer. Hastily throwing on a cloak, he followed the female. Although she said the distance was not great, yet to the young man it seemed interminable. After following her through two or three obscure streets, and as they were plunging down an unlighted and dismal-looking alley, he inquired if they had much farther to go.

"This is the house, sir," said the female, stopping before a mean and shattered tenement, whose crazy frame could hardly withstand the heavy gusts that swept over it—"Take care of the broken step, sir!"

With this caution he picked his way into the low entry, and followed his conductress up a pair of creaking stairs, prepared to witness a scene of squalid wretchedness. A door was opened, and he was introduced to a dimly lighted room. He started on his entrance. The signs of poverty he surely beheld; but it was not the poverty of crime and intemperance—the disgusting and revolting exhibition he expected to encounter. There was no appearance of disorder—no unpleasant odor—no filthy floor and dirty sack of straw for a bed—too commonly found in the abodes of want. He gazed about him in astonishment. The scanty furniture was plain and of the cheapest kind; but every thing was neat and well arranged. A small tallow candle gave light to the room. There was the white pine table, covered with a clean cloth, on which rested a bible; the rush bottomed chairs—three in number; the well scoured floor, and the neat bed—straw to be sure—but covered with spotless white though coarse sheets, and a plain counterpane. A few smoking embers burnt on the hearth. The physician had but a moment to view the unexpected appearance of the room, as the girl threw off her bonnet and cloak, and knelt by the bedside, displaying in the act a form of perfect symmetry—not the less attractive for being arrayed in garments of plain common material.

"Mother, dear mother, the doctor has come to see you!" whispered the kneeling girl, in a voice exceedingly sweet and tender.

"Out of my sight, girl! Why follow me forever, like a curse, with your perpetual cry for bread—bread! Drink tears as I do, and let them satisfy you!" and the sick woman tossed her arms impatiently about.

The physician drew near, while the daughter buried her face in the clothes, sobbing with irrepressible emotion.

"My poor mother!—who never before looked unkindly on me, now drives me from her like a hated thing!"

"Ha! ha! hear the hypocrite!" said the sick woman, in a tone of withering scorn—"sir, beware!" and she partly raised herself in bed, and pointed her emaciated arm towards the weeping girl—"beware of that girl—she will prove a bitter curse to you! I gave her the last mouthful—the sole remaining crust—for what?—to feed a viper! May you never be cursed with an ungrateful child!" and she fell back exhausted on the pillow.

"Oh, sir, she raves," said the daughter deprecatingly; "for two days I have heard only reproaches from one who never before opened her lips but in kindness!"

"You must not heed them, miss," said the doctor, who had been closely examining the patient; "it is the effect of disease. Your mother is laboring under a high fever—her senses are disordered, and it is customary for persons in her situation to fancy those their enemies and persecutors, who are most beloved in their lucid state. Be not troubled, therefore—when restored to her right mind, her affections will be unchanged."

"But will her senses be restored?—is there hope?" said the girl in an anxious tone.

"Your mother is a very sick woman—very; but her case is far from desperate. With proper treatment she may recover, and my services shall not be wanted."

The daughter thanked him—not in words—but in a more expressive language—that of the heart, which the physician read in her glowing face and speaking eyes.

We presume we need not inform the reader that the sick one was Mrs. Lemand. In assisting Ellen to accomplish some work which she had been unexpectedly called upon to perform, she had overtasked her feeble strength and exposed herself. A severe cold ensued, which terminated in a fever. Ellen would immediately have called in a physician, but her mother treated her sickness as a slight matter, preferring rather to suffer than to exhaust their miserable pittance in paying for medical advice. But Mrs. L. grew worse. Indeed, so rapid was the disease, Ellen dared not leave her. Twice she despatched a child of a neighbor for a physician, as she found that her mother's wits began to wander. But, "good Samaritans" are scarce in a large city, and the calls of a ragged urchin rarely receive that attention, or are answered with that alacrity, as the call of those whose appearance holds out a fee in prospective. Ellen, however, had like the young in general, a better opinion of human nature. Always ready at the call of suffering, she imagined that others were like herself, and when the boy returned with the physician's answer—"Will be there directly"—she waited impatiently and listened to catch every footstep. But she waited in vain. No physician came. Her mother grew hourly worse. Ellen would have gone herself to get advice but she was fearful of leaving her mother's bedside. The delirium increased, and required all her care and watchfulness. To add to her affliction, the already burdened heart of the poor girl received a new pang in the dislike her mother began to show towards her. For two days she was exposed to this new trial. On the evening of the second day, her feelings were wound up to such a pitch, that she determined to go in person in search of a physician. She got an occupant of another part of the house to attend to her mother, while she went forth. It was a night of storms, as we have described. Inquiring of the few passengers she met, she received hasty directions, and applied to one and another of the medical profession. The first one to whom she applied, hardly allowing her to state her wants pleaded a prior engagement; and from the second application she turned with almost a bursting heart as she received a flat refusal. It was now getting late—the shops began to be closed, and the storm to beat more furiously. Wet, chilled, and almost in a state of despair, she sought still another—with what success the reader is already acquainted. She was fortunate in her choice, for Dr. Herbert, though young, was eminently qualified for his business.

Immediate measures were taken to combat the disease. After a copious depletion and the administration of sedatives, Ellen had the satisfaction of seeing her mother sink into a slumber—the first she had enjoyed for a long time. The physician, after doing all that the circumstances of the case demanded, leaving directions, etc. for the night, made preparations to depart. Ellen left the bedside, and taking from the table drawer a purse, emptied its contents, consisting of a number of small silver pieces, with a few coppers, and tendered them to the doctor, remarking, with some trepidation, "I know not your charge, sir—if you will be so kind as to call to-morrow, should not this be a sufficient fee, I will endeavor to obtain the full amount."

The physician stood for a moment regarding the speaker with an embarrassed air; then said, as he took the proffered change—"I shall especially call to-morrow—your mother's case demands it." But—and he hesitated, while a slight flush passed over his face—"but—I liked to have forgotten it—there is a recipe I wish to leave," and he seated himself at the table, while Ellen returned to adjust something about the bed.

"There is the recipe," said he, rising and pointing to a folded paper on the table. "You will recollect to give the powders I have left every two hours, and the drops immediately. Good evening Miss Lemand—I trust your mother will be better in the morning," and he took his leave.

Ellen took the folded paper to put it in her purse—the sight of which caused her to sigh, for it was entirely empty—when she was induced to look at the recipe. She opened the paper—a note for a generous sum fell from its folds, and the astonished girl read, instead of a recipe—

"*It is more blessed to give than to receive!*"

To be continued.

A Mother's Love.—Where will we find, purer, and holier love, than the affection of a mother for her offspring? and who will forgive more injuries than she? The Baltimore Sun gives an instance of suffering and ingratitude, penury and sudden wealth, experienced by the widow of an American soldier, whom the Editors knew:—Her husband, who was a gallant officer of the Revolution, fought and died in the last war, in defence of his country. At the time of his death, he left the widow and five or six children the only legacy of a gallant soldier. The widow reared her children, and saw them all well established in life. Some of them died and others emigrated to distant countries; and

One, on whom the mother had lavished all that a mother could afford, abandoned her in her old age and the helpless widow was obliged to take shelter in an Alms house. Here she remained for five years subjected to all the ills of a pauper! The widows' pension law passed last summer; it gave her upwards of ten thousand dollars in pay, and the ample income of fifty per month for the future. She left the Alms house, and is now at ease, but with all the fondness and virtue of a Roman matron, appropriates a large portion of her income to the support of her ungrateful daughter. God bless her.

A Beautiful Reflection.—Bulwer, eloquently says, "It cannot be that earth is man's abiding place. It cannot be that our life is cast up by the ocean of eternity to float a moment upon its waves and sink into nothingness! Else why is it, that the glorious aspirations, which leap like angels from the temple of our heart, are forever wandering about unsatisfied! Why is it that the rainbow and clouds come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off and leave us to muse upon their faded loveliness! Why is it that the stars who hold their festival around the midnight throne, are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory! And finally, why is it that brighter forms of human beauty are presented to our view, and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affections to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts? We are born for a higher design than that of earth; there is a realm where the rainbow never fades; where the stars will be spread out before us, like islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beings that pass before us like shadows, will stay in our presence forever."

A Rule without an Exception.—Somebody has said, that there is no general rule without some exception, but he avers that there is one rule which he never knew subject to an exception, and that is—he never knew a *respectable* person that did not behave with decency in a place of public worship. We say ditto to this. The rule has no exceptions.

It was a pertinent and forcible saying of the Emperor Napoleon, that a "handsome woman pleases the eye, but a good woman pleases the heart. The one is a jewel and the other a treasure."

Whatever be the motive of insult, it is always best to overlook it, for folly can scarcely deserve resentment, and malice is punished by neglect.

Blood Root.—Tetter and Ringworm may be cured by an external application of this plant. Take of powdered blood root ten ounces, strong vinegar one pint; stand it in a warm place, and in about ten days it will be fit for use. With this preparation the part affected is to be washed every day.

The Oil of Paper is also a sure cure.—We have tried it upon a little daughter, with perfect success. Burn a letter sheet, and gather the oil, with which bathe the excrescence until it entirely disappears, which will not be generally over a week or so.

Important to Tanners.—It is stated that Dr. W. Gollikofer, of Middleburg, Md., has obtained a patent for a new discovery in the art of tanning, being an improved process of *tanning* all kinds of hides and skins, in one to nine hours. The texture and complexion of the leather that is tanned after the operation of hate, is said to lose nothing in comparison with that which has been tanned in the old way.

BACON!

In the Town of Charlotte.

THE subscriber has Rented 4&6 head of fine Tennessee Hogs, which he offers for sale at the Shortest Sucks House, on reasonable terms. The planters of Mecklenburg county and the adjoining country, wishing to buy BACON, will do well to call and examine for themselves. Any one wishing to purchase will find the Subscriber at Col. Alexander's tavern.

R. L. HALE.

Jan. 27, 1838. 82tf

NOTICE.

HAVING become Agent for A. J. M. Brevard, Esq., I now have and will continue to keep constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of **IRON**, at his usual prices, for CASH, either by the wholesale or retail. Orders from a distance, giving a description of the iron wanted, will be promptly attended to.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Jan. 17, 1838. 81tf

Notice!!

TO avoid giving short notices, we will just say to the public and those who have so liberally patronized us since we came among you, that we are very much obliged to you. But you will bring us under still greater obligations by calling on us and closing your accounts with *CASH*.

We have still on hands a superior

Stock of Goods,

which we will sell low, on time to punctual dealers, and still lower to such as pay cash.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.

Charlotte, Jan. 16, 1838. 81tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Springs & Dinkins, are respectfully requested to pay off their Notes, or suit will be instituted on the same, as the concern must now be closed.

LEROY SPRINGS,
Surviving Partner of
SPRINGS & DINKINS.

Jan. 2, 1838. 79-tf

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to me for their last year's accounts, are respectfully requested to come forward and close them either by Cash or Note. I would take this opportunity of tendering my sincere thanks to the good people of Mecklenburg and the adjoining Counties, for their liberal patronage the past year.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Jan. 2, 1838. 79-tf

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity that he has commenced the

Cabinet Making Business,

at his house, four doors east of the Carriage Shop, where he is prepared to make all articles in the above line, on the shortest notice. Having employed good workmen, he will warrant his work to be as well done, as low, and as durable, as any ever made in this place. All he wishes is a fair trial to ensure a share of the public favor.

The subscriber intending to work for Cash only, request all persons wishing Furniture of any description to call and see him.

ARCHIBALD HILL.

Dec. 6, 1836. 22tf

N. B. All articles in the above business repaired on the shortest notice.

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.,

Can now be obtained of the Patentee, at the Office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1836. 13tf

ANOTHER GREAT CURE!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

Farmers & Planters Almanac

FOR

1838,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

A fair trial is all they wish to secure to their confidence.

TIGER S. ALEXANDER,
JAS. JAMISON.

Charlotte, January, 1838. 81

N. B. Corn, Flour, Pork, Butter, &c. taken in payment for work. A. & J.

To the Public!

THE Subscriber still continues to carry on the *PAINTING BUSINESS* in all its branches, viz:

Plain and Ornamental House Painting, Signs and Flag &c.

All orders executed with neatness and despatch. H. D. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1838. 81tf

NEW FIRM!

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Public, that they have entered into Business together, for the purpose of carrying on the

Watch & Jewelry Business.

We invite the attention of the public to our present Stock of Goods, which we will sell low for Cash. All kinds of work done on the Shortest Notice.

TROTTER & ALEXANDER.

Nov. 23, 1837. 73tf

Thos. Trotter returns his thanks to the Public for their support and respectfully invites their custom to the above firm. He would here remind those indebted to him by Note or Book, especially that it is desired that the same should be settled by Cash without delay, as he cannot give longer indulgence.

Wrapping Paper,

IS kept for Sale at Wm. Carson's Store on reasonable terms.

Oct. 3, 1837. 69tf

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—MARCH 14.

Brandy, Peach,	65 a 90	Feathers,	37 a 40
do Apple,	65 a 70	Iron,	4½
Bacon,	9½ a 10	Molasses,	30 a 32
Beeswax,	25	Nails, cut,	5½
B la Rope,	10 a 12	Sugar, brown,	7 a 8
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Lard,	11 a 12
Cotton,	7 a 8½	Lamp,	35
do Bagging,	16 a 25	Salt,	1.87½
Corn,	60 a 75	Wheat, new,	90 a 100
Flaxseed,	90	Whiskey,	35 a 40
Flour,	6.6 a 7½	Wool,	22 a 25

CHERAW—MARCH 13.

Bacon,	13 a 14	Iron,	5 a 6
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lard,	12 a 13
Bagging,	18 a 22	Molasses,	40 a 45
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Oats,	37½ a 40
Coffee,	12½ a 13	Rice,	4 a 4½
Cotton, old,	6 a 9	Sugar,	10 a 11
do new,	7½ a 9½	Salt, in sacks,	1.75
Corn,	75	do bushel,	87½ a 90
Flour, Country,	6.6 a 7	Tallow,	10 a 11
Feathers,	40 a 45	Teas,	45 a 60

CAMDEN—MARCH 3.

Bagging, Hemp,	22 a 26	Flour,	8.75
do Tow,	12 a 24	Molasses, Cuba,	38
Bale Rope,	12 a 15	do N. O.	38
Bacon,	12½ a 13	Rice,	4 a 4½
Butter,	20 a 25	Sugar,	12 a 13
Cotton,	5 a 10	Salt, per sack,	2.00
Coffee,	14 a 14	Tallow,	11
Corn,	75 a 87½	Whiskey,	32 a 35

COLUMBIA—MARCH 10.

Bagging, Hemp,	18 a 25	Corn,	87 a 90
Bale Rope,	12 a 15	Oats,	40 a 50
Bacon, Round,	12 a 17	Iron, Swedes,	4½
Butter, Country,	20 a 30	do English,	5 a 6
Cotton,	7 a 10½	Lard, New,	11 a 12
Meal,	75 a 80	Molasses, Cuba,	37
Flour, Country,	8½ a 9	do N. O.	38 a 40

CHARLESTON—MARCH 14.

Bacon,	13 a 14	Mackerel, No 1,	15.00
Bagging, Hemp,	17 a 20	do No 2,	11.00
do Tow,	14 a 16	do No 3,	9.00
Bale Rope,	9 a 12	Nails, cut,	6 a 7
Beeswax,	22	Oats,	37 a 40
Cotton, Upland,	9 a 10½	Rice, prime,	4 a 4½
Coffee, prime,	10 a 12½	do inferior,	3 a 3½
do inferior,	9 a 9½	Salt, in sacks,	90
Corn,	90	do in bulk,	65
Flour, Country,		do T. Island,	85 a 90
Iron, Russian,	5½	Sugar,	11 a 12
do Swedes,	5	Leaf and Lump,	14 a 17
Lard,	10 a 12	Teas,	55 a 60
Molasses, Cuba,	30 a 32	Tallow,	10 a 11
do N. O.	35 a 40	Whiskey,	27 a 30

EXCHANGE.

Checks on New York 2½ per cent. premium; other places at the North, 3½ per cent. premium.

Bills of Exchange on the North, as taken by the Banks: On New York, 30 days sight, par; 60 do. 1 per cent. discount; 90 do. do. 2 per cent. discount; Richmond, ½ per cent. dis. and interest; Savannah, 3 per cent. dis.; over 60 days, 5 per cent. On the West, 60 per cent. dis. and interest.

Georgia Bank Bills, Augusta and Savannah, 2 per cent. dis. Country Banks 2½ a 3 per cent. dis.

Commercial Bank, Columbia, par.

Camden Bank, par.

Bills Merchants Bank, Cheraw, 1½ per cent. dis.

North Carolina money, par.

Blank Bank Notes

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.